

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1884.

No. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 7, 1884.

Lord Wolseley has arrived at Dongola. Mr. Burgess, deputy minister of the interior, is dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

The directors of the Credit Foncier Franco Canadienne have decided to establish a branch in Manitoba.

The presidential contest is still undecided, each side claiming the victory. Full returns not yet to hand.

The C. P. R. boats will make two or three more trips each, and then lay up for the winter at Owen Sound.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville said the government had no reason to believe that the report of the fall of Khartoum and the capture of General Gordon was true.

The Scott Act was carried in both Huron and Dufferin, but in both Goderich and Orangeville the ballot boxes were stolen, presumably by the anti-Scotts. This will not affect the election.

A shocking affray is reported to have occurred between negroes and democrats at Faissenpoint, Louisiana. Sixteen negroes and two white men were killed and many more wounded. The fight occurred at a political meeting.

A heavy snow storm, accompanied by a very heavy gale of wind, is reported from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Great damage has been done to property at Father Point, Rimouski and other places. A wash-out was made by the sea in the road-bed of the Intercolonial at Bic and trains are unable to transfer.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14, 1884.

Maud S. has cut down her record at Lexington, Ky., to 2:09.

Another attack was made by the rebels on Suakin, but they were repulsed.

Sir John Macdonald attended the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. He leaves for home on the 23rd.

The British government will ask an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to defray the expenses of the Sudan expedition.

The cholera has broken out in a very deadly form in Paris, France, 97 new cases and eleven deaths being reported within six hours.

Serious trouble is anticipated between the Skye crofters and the authorities. Troops and police are being dispatched to the island by the government.

The franchise bill has again passed its third reading in the commons, but as the opposition of the conservatives is still undaunted it is likely to be again rejected by the lords.

Latest reports from Cairo confirm the safety of General Gordon and the city of Khartoum. There have been some desertions, but not from his regular forces. There are now 2,500 British troops at Dongola.

It is now universally admitted that Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected president and vice president, but the full returns are not yet obtainable. The complexion of the next house of representatives, on a close estimate, will be as follows: 182 democrats, 141 republicans, one greenbacker and one fusionist.

CALGARY, Nov. 13, 1884.

A Masonic hall is being built. Calgary is now incorporated.

A son of hon. John Carting has arrived here.

Col. Herchmer was assaulted on Tuesday night by unknown parties. No arrests.

J. Shields has arrived here on business connected with coal claims on the Cochrane ranch.

The largest ball of the season came off last night. There were many visitors both from east and west.

A bakery and store was burgled this week and \$300 taken. Two arrests were made, but as there was no evidence forthcoming against the parties they were discharged.

BATTLEFORD, Nov. 14, 1884.

Very little snow left. Weather warm and pleasant.

Constable Miller, for some years orderly room clerk at the barracks, left for Regina on the 8th.

Mr. Oliver has succeeded in getting a number of his logs to the mill, which is now kept busy cutting them.

Jas. Boies, late manager of Mahaffey & Clinkskill's branch store has resigned and gone east for a few months.

Mr. Gardiner, late clerk at the Indian office, has resigned. His place is taken by Mr. John Carney, with Mr. William Laurie as assistant.

Messrs. Parker and Gillis, telegraph repairers at Elenor, were in town last week for

a winter's supply of grub. They returned on the 11th.

Quite a number of people have recently arrived from Prince Albert and Duck lake in search of work, and most of them found it at good wages.

Mrs. Calder, who returned a few days since from a visit to Edmonton, found that her house had been broken into during her absence and everything portable taken.

PRINCE ALBERT, Nov. 14, 1884.

Weather mild.

The Times has moved into its new building.

An Indian was drowned by falling through the ice opposite the convent last week.

William Denison suicided by hanging last Sunday night. Verdict, temporary insanity.

Two prisoners left for Sony Mountain penitentiary last Wednesday; one for three years and the other for six.

St. Andrews society elected its officers for the coming year last Friday. The society will hold its annual dinner on the first of December.

LOCAL

Roads good, but hard on the feet of unshod animals.

The ferry scow is still running at Ft. Saskatchewan.

A CURLING club is proposed for the winter's amusement.

J. Brown and D. McLeod are expected in from Calgary to-day.

Powing was renewed on Wednesday on A. Dunlop's farm, south side.

J. LITTLEBURY left for Calgary on Monday, in company with J. Lauder, Jr.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC mission is to be established at Bears' Hill this winter.

J. BORWICK killed sixty rabbits in one day on and near the river below Clover Bar.

Supt. GAISON, of the mounted police, will be stationed at Battleford for the winter.

SEVERAL recommendations for patent have been received by parties in this vicinity.

The Sturgeon river at St. Albert, which was frozen over some weeks ago, is now open.

Lac Ste. Anne is still partly open and fishing is going on, but with poor success this year.

Camps at Selby's settlement, Battle river, were excellent this season and untouched by frost.

J. V. KILDANIE left for Bears' Hill on Saturday to act as storeman there for the Indian department.

SEVERAL wagon loads were hauled across the river on the ice at the lower ferry crossing on Friday.

JOSEPH MACDONALD is erecting a dwelling on the south side, on the brow of the hill south of the trail.

A SHERIFF'S sale of grain, stock and implements took place on Tuesday. The amount realized was some \$280.

If the 14th base were opened through to Stony Plain the road would be shortened some three or four miles.

PETER ERASMUS, Whitefish lake, reported dead some time ago, is still in the flesh and likely to hold out for some time yet.

During his late visit the lieutenant-governor promised the Indians that Pineon lake should be reserved to them for fishing purposes.

The grade on the south side at Dowler's, has been put in good condition for winter travel. It is the best grade on the river at present.

The teams sent out some weeks ago to bring in from Calgary the machinery of the new mining scow, arrived on Wednesday with a part of it.

J. MCKERNAN drove a horse across the river on the ice at the lower mill on Wednesday morning. The first crossing with horses this season at Edmonton.

ALEX. ROSS, brother of Mr. D. Ross, of the Edmonton hotel, has been heard from at Yale, B.C., which he reached by tramping from the end of the track.

Land is high at Edmonton. Ten dollars an acre was asked by the colonization company's agent recently for a quarter section on the river near Ft. Saskatchewan.

The addition of a story to the H. B. grist mill was finished this week and the machinery placed in position. The damage done by the fire of last summer was also repaired.

W. MCKENNY is erecting a new building at St. Albert, south side of the Sturgeon, which he will occupy as a store and dwelling, and where the telephone office will be located.

J. DOUPE, D.L.S., is engaged in surveying the river above Edmonton, having come in by way of the mountain fort. J. McVicar, who was employed on his party, cut one of his toes badly and was obliged to go to Calgary.

Goons were being brought across the river on the ice at the Fort on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday on flat sleighs, as the ice was still unsafe for horses. Three train loads, principally flour for the H.B.C., were brought over in this way.

STEPS are being taken to organise a school district in Edmonton under the North West school ordinance of 1884. Voting on the question will take place at the school house on Wednesday, December 10th. Notices in French and English will be posted next week.

At a meeting held on Saturday last at the Sturgeon it was decided to place the new bridge on the third line west of the division between ranges 23 and 24, on the property of D. B. Wilson. Another bridge will be placed on the fourth line by the settlers in that vicinity.

THE alterations in the R. C. church, Ft. Saskatchewan, having been completed, the ceremonies in connection with the blessing of the edifice will take place to-morrow. His Lordship Bishop Grandin will be present. A free dinner will be given by the congregation to visitors.

ICE safe for foot passengers on Sunday morning last, for the first time this season. There was still considerable open water. The river is much higher than is usual when the ice takes, the rise being caused by the jam of drift ice which came down for more than a week continuously.

A LETTER from Peace river received this week says that crops on the river flat were not injured by the August frost as those on the upland were. The Roman Catholic mission near Dunvegan had an excellent crop. Rev. Mr. Brick, church of England missionary, has removed from Dunvegan to Old Wives Lake, a beautiful place about twenty miles east.

A CIRCUMSTANCE showing the wide difference between the climate in parts of the North-West not far apart, occurred at Ft. Saskatchewan on Tuesday. Some parties who left Victoria with flat sleighs, in deep snow, were crossing the river on the ferry scow with their sleighs, and no snow in sight in any direction.

JAS. LEVY, of the Saskatchewan gold mining company, arrived on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald in the same employ. The boiler of the machinery, weighing some 7,000 pounds, was left on the north side of the Red Deer, awaiting the freezing of the ground before being brought on. The machine works on the hydraulic principle and is very powerful.

THE CALGARY NOR' WESTER, of Oct. 28th, bestows the highest compliment in its power on the McLeod Gazette and the BULLETIN, as well as their respective editors, by devoting upwards of half a column to ridicule of the stand taken by them on North-West matters. Until the Ethiopian changes his skin or the leopard his spots the Nor' Wester may be counted on to oppose right and uphold wrong, therefore abuse it is its best complement.

M. McCUALEY and S. CUNNINGHAM started teams and men out yesterday to begin the erection of bridges on the Battle and Blind rivers, on the Bow river trail, according to an agreement with the lieutenant-governor. The bridges will be on the same plan as that across the upper Sturgeon at St. Albert settlement, and will be covered with three inch squared timber. They will be completed before Christmas. All the timber will be procured near the site of the bridges.

C. CARSON, farm instructor at Saddle lake, who arrived on Tuesday, reports fine weather in that locality, but sixteen inches of snow. The first snow came about three weeks ago, and has remained ever since. At Victoria the depth is about a foot, while at Deep Creek and from there to Edmonton there is none. Fishing is better in the lake this season than for some time past, and the Indians are well supplied with nets. They are making a good hunt and are quite contented. Crops were somewhat injured by frost, but are not altogether destroyed. A large number of buildings have been erected this summer in connection with the farm, including a dwelling 18x24, with kitchen 13x20, storehouse 22x28, stable 18x24, and storehouse at the steamboat landing on the river, five or six miles distant, near the mouth of Saddle Lake creek, 18x25. The buildings are all of sided timber, with shingled roofs and will be completed within a couple of months.

A SUBSTITUTE for mortar has been found at Little Mountain, on the claim of C. Sanderson. It is a reddish, gritty, sandy clay. When put on as ordinary mortar it dries without cracking and keys strongly. Its only fault is that it has not such a hard finish as lime mortar, and would not stand exposure to the weather as well. There is a deposit of similar sand or clay on the high river bank in town, but the quality is not so good as that at Little Mountain. G. A. Blake's house, near the mountain, and part of Ross Bros' building in town are plastered with it. Of course it is much cheaper than lime mortar when lime is used.

THE PORT ARTHUR HERALD has changed hands and is now under the management of Claus & Tilley. C. M. Claus, formerly of the Portage Progress, is editor, and the paper shows great improvement. It declares for independence in politics, and says: "We claim it is the duty of a newspaper to give the facts, as far as lies in its power, of matters affecting the general welfare of the public, without prejudice. When it ceases to do that it ceases to be a newspaper and degenerates into a mere party tool, to be swayed by the dictates of every ward politician or political scapegoat who may claim connection with the party with which it is in sympathy."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE DANCE at Noyes & Hurley's, St. Albert Road, on Thursday, the 27th inst., on the occasion of the opening of their new bowling alley, saloon and restaurant. Supper will be furnished to those desiring it at 10 cts. apiece.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

EDMONTON PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

within the following limits, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north shore of the North Saskatchewan river where the line between ranges 24 and 25 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada, intersects the said river, and going northerly following the said line to the North West corner of section 7 in township 53, range 24 west of the 4th meridian; then easterly, following the north boundary of said section 7 and of sections 8 and 9 in the above mentioned township and range, as far as the north east corner of said section 9; then southerly, following the east boundary of said section 9 and part of section 4 in the above-mentioned township and range to the said North Saskatchewan river; then following the said North Saskatchewan river in its windings to the starting point; laying within the above mentioned boundaries fractional sections 3 and 4 and sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in said township 53, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, and fractional sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 53 range 24 west of the 4th meridian, all of it being on the north side of the said North Saskatchewan river and comprising the village of Edmonton, and hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884.

Votes will be received at the public school house, Edmonton, from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

M. McCUALEY,
Returning Officer.
P. LOSS,
M. GROAT,
School Committee.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 15, 1854.

How would the French method of dealing with the Chinese question suit the anti-Chinese agitators of the Pacific coast? Instead of trying to stop the immigration to decrease the supply.

THE TORONTO NEWS declares against land grants to North-West railway lines. It says "The public lands should be jealously guarded against the encroachments of monopoly. Not a single acre of what remains should be granted except to actual settlers." The News is right.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE remarks by way of a clincher: "The Globe did not believe that the line north of lake Superior would ever be built; it did not believe that the rocky mountain section would be completed." The Gazette might add, and neither they would have been if Canada had not double mortgaged herself to complete them.

Is double leads at the head of the editorial columns of the Manitoba Free Press of Oct. 16th appear the words, "For the admirably compiled coblegrain (relating to the Hudson's bay expedition) we are under obligations to Mr. C. R. Tuttle." Times are changed since the F. P. used to leave out the "Mr. C. R." when speaking of this gentleman, and begin his name with a small "t."

THE MONTREAL WITNESS somewhat regrettably alludes to the decline of the Canadian fur trade, and gives figures to show how valuable that trade was, especially in the days of the buffalo. While this trade is not by any means what it once was, it is far from being altogether lost. It is to be regretted that fur is likely to be forever one of the principal products of perhaps half the area of Canadian territory. There is one thing to reconcile Canadians to a loss of the fur trade. It only gives way before trade of greater value.

MR. BLAKE has declared for the abolition of the veto power now possessed by the federal government over provincial legislation, and the substitution for it of judgments of the supreme court. The Toronto News favors this idea, but suggests that the supreme court be constituted of members, one appointed by each province. The suggestion is a good one, not only in itself, but because, with the constitution of such a court the last excuse for the existence of what Grip calls the fifth wheel of the government coach, that is the Senate, would disappear.

SITTING BULL may claim to be first in war, first in peace, and first in the pockets of his white countrymen. After wiping out the crack general of the United States army and retiring to the cooler climate of Canada for his health, the benevolent Yanks bribed him with flour and bacon to return south of the line to destroy more government grub. He is now filling a star engagement with a travelling theatrical troupe, after the manner of Mrs. Langtry—if he does not object to the comparison—at a salary of \$200 a month. Sitting Bull is a true American in more ways than one.

THE TORONTO WORLD points to the sale of 10,000 tons of steel rails, at \$28 a ton, by a United States company to the C. P. R. as a triumph of protection over free trade, inasmuch as the United States' protected manufacturers underbid British free trade manufacturers. Suppose the case is put in this way: That the financial stringency in the protected United States was such as to compel the manufacturers to sell below cost—which was the fact in this case—while in free trade Britain the stringency was not so great as to compel a similar sale. By the way the Canadian national policy has been in force some six years; how is it that such large quantities of steel rails have to be imported?

A small pamphlet has been published recently in Toronto by Watson Griffin, with the title, "The provinces and the States—why Canada does not want annexation?" Why Mr. Griffin or anyone else should take so much trouble to prove a self-evident fact is not apparent. However, having set about the work, Mr. Griffin has done it very conclusively. The book is made up of short, clear sentences, and contains many ideas relative to the excellent position occupied by Canada for becoming a great nation in itself, well worth the study of the followers of Goldwin Smith, Senator Macpherson, L. S. Hartington and a host many others who are looking at Canada in the past, present, or future always to be blind in one eye and unable to see out of the other.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The contest for the presidency of the United States is practically over, and Cleveland, the candidate of the democrats, is elected in so far as he is the choice of the people. What may occur to prevent him from taking the presidential chair before the declaration of election is made—and there is yet a possibility that some shift of the complicated machinery may be made to defeat him—cannot be told, but if such a thing should occur his defeat would be due, not to the people of the States, who are supposed to rule, but to the official class, who are for the present the chiefs of the opposing party. That no stone has been left unturned to cause his defeat may be depended upon, as well as that none will be that it is possible to turn to defraud him out of the position to which he has been elected. With the large office holding class against him, all having votes and more or less influence, and all fighting for dear life, or perhaps dear bread and butter, his election in the face of such odds was due to something more than ordinary; and that something was the utter corruption of the republican party, and the disgust of the people with its rule. To us in Canada it is not a matter of direct interest who does or does not win the great prize of the great republic. In most cases, being merely a contest between the grand army of office seekers against the other grand army of office holders, it is not of any interest whatever. But this particular contest is somewhat different in its nature, and as a study in politics is worth considering. It is the defeat of a party which has held power uninterruptedly for twenty-four years. The election of Lincoln in 1860, at which time the republicans attained power, was the protest of the people against democratic misrule rather than the victory of any new principle. The after action of the southern democrats drove the republicans to adopt their policies of anti-slavery and national unity, which strengthened them greatly, and this added to the prestige won by them in quelling the rebellion, which was essentially democratic, supplied them with political capital which is only now exhausted. The republican party represented progressive national ideas, as against fossilized democracy, and this gave it great leverage in a nation most progressive in its character. Under the circumstances it is not wonderful that the party retained power so long, but rather that they ever were beaten by their old opponents, who, after abandoning their state rights and pro-slavery platform, had nothing whatever with which to come before the people for approval, except opposition to the party in power. The republican candidate was the strongest man of his party. An orator and politician in all that the words imply, with large experience both legislative and executive, equally at home on the stump or wire-pulling, thoroughly representative, his rejection means, beyond question, the rejection of his party.

Against the republican power, principles and candidate the democrats had little to offer. Their power was their numbers, and as they had been beaten for twenty-four years but little hope lay in that; their old principles were out of date, and they had announced no new ones; while their candidate, with a grave personal scandal proven against him, had no practical experience in national politics, and was neither an orator nor a wire-puller—so little of the latter as to earn for him the disapproval of many of his own party. Small chance for success with such a candidate, and yet in this very candidate their chances of democratic success lay—in the fact that he was not a politician, not a wire-puller, not a partisan. Cleveland was not representative of the democratic party as it was or is, and had he been it is safe to say he would not have been elected. His public life as sheriff, mayor and governor, stamped him as a man who could be depended upon to do right without fear or favor—one who sent himself to perform the duties of his office instead of to engineer his party—therefore, while he was the regular nominee of the democrats, he was also a fitting exponent of the idea of political reform, and as such received the votes of thousands who had always before voted republican, and who in this case, as the event proved, held the

balance of power. The very means taken by the republicans to retain power in the face of Cleveland's candidature contributed to their defeat. Every corrupt contract, every partisan appointment, every turn of the screw of the party machine, only increased the dislike which found expression in the majority for Cleveland on Tuesday of last week.

Cleveland's election is not a triumph of the democratic party over the republican, it is a triumph of the principles of good government in the face of tremendous odds over bad. The right-thinking men of the country, who have been snowed under by opposing parties for so long, have at last succeeded in making themselves felt, by compelling the democrats to choose a non-partisan as their only chance of success, and then electing him over all opposition. It is to be hoped that Cleveland's election, like Lincoln's, may inaugurate a new and better era in United States politics, and prove what has lately been in doubt, that popular government can be made a success.

As to the other two candidates who were in the field, but could scarcely be said to be contending for the presidency, something may be said. Butler, who claimed to represent the played out greenback idea, and at one time had hopes of being the regular democratic nominee, was supposed to be running in the hope that the contest between the real candidates would be close, when, if he received, or was likely to receive any considerable following, he would be in a position to elect the president—the next best thing to being president—by selling out his following to the highest bidder. Time was in the States when such a game would have been considered sharp, and the candidate might have counted on a large support in the hope of sharing the prospective spoils. But from accounts received during the progress of the contest it appeared that Butler was not likely to receive any considerable support, and that he would have his trouble for his pains—that the people of the States would not lend themselves to such a piece of sharp practice when the highest position in their gift was in question. At the opposite extreme of the political circle was St. John, the prohibition candidate. Running without the slightest hope of success or profit, simply as the exponent of a principle, to give those who thought with him the opportunity of declaring themselves and showing their strength. As Butler represents the lowest phase of politics—the desire to get a price—St. John represents the highest—sacrifice for principle. No doubt party feeling ran so high that he would have but a small following, few people being willing to see their old party beaten for lack of their vote, but the fact that candidates did run and got support simply on principle, shows that there is a leaven of good in United States politics, which like the handful of anti-slavery agitators of thirty years ago, may leaven the whole lump. Considering the contest from all sides, it appears that the pendulum in American politics has swung towards corruption as far as popular opinion would allow, and that a reaction in favor of truth and purity has set in.

Some protectionist papers assert that the extra duty does not raise the price of machinery to the North-West farmer. Hear the evidence of the ultra-protectionist Toronto World on that point: "And it is another good thing that 35 per cent stands between the raging, hungry American reaper and threshing machine pedlars and our vast market of the North-West. We want that market for our own makers, and did not the N. P. come just in the nick of time to save it?" That Canadian machinery is not relatively cheaper than United States machinery is shown by the large amount of the latter which is used, while unless the World is mistaken the price of the latter is thirty-five per cent higher than it would be were there no duty. That the high duty has to a certain extent saved the North-West market to the Ontario manufacturer, is true; but it is none the less true that that securing of the market before it had attained its full growth, has, as is the necessary effect in all such cases, hindered it in attaining that growth.

The Cudmoreville powder mill, near Hamilton, Ont., exploded on Oct. 9th. Four men were killed and two wounded.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL!

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

ORDINANCES OF 1884.

The ordinances of the North West council passed at its late session—1884—number 36.

No. 1, "Respecting the herding of animals," is substantially the same as passed in the previous session of council, with some amendments. The ordinance does not apply west of range 6, west of the 3rd principal meridian. East of that line, on petition of two thirds of the inhabitants, tracts of an area or not less than twenty-four townships may be placed under the ordinance; which throws damages done to unfenced crop upon the owners of animals doing damage, thereby preventing animals from running at large without a herder, and consequently with the necessity of fencing within the herd district. The reason for the passage of the ordinance was the scarcity of fence timber in the region in which it may be made to apply.

No. 2, "To amend and consolidate as amended the registration of titles ordinance of 1878, and the ordinance amending it." The ordinance defines the duties of registrars, provides that all documents relating to land, whether patented or unpatented, may be registered; that priority of registration shall preserve priority of claim, and that plats of town, park or village lots must be registered within six months after completion of survey. The passage of this ordinance was rendered necessary by amendments to the North-West act of 1880, passed at last session of parliament, which took the power of fixing registrar's fees from the local and placed it in the hands of the federal government.

No. 3, "To amend and consolidate as amended the ordinances respecting the administration of civil justice in the North-West Territories," provides for three judicial districts, Assiniboin, Alberta, being the portion of Alberta south of township 41, and Saskatchewan, being all the district of Saskatchewan and the part of Alberta north of township 41; that the courts shall have jurisdiction over all matters of civil law and equity, all matters of wills and intestates, and the estates of infants and insane persons; provides forms of procedure, method of appeals, of judgment and execution, for the payment of witnesses and jurors; that minors may sue for wages; that the courts shall follow the laws of evidence of Ontario; that judgments hold good for six years without renewal; that courts may be held at any time, with provisions as to attachment, garnishee, interpleader, replevin, probate, seals, etc., etc. There is attached a full appendix of forms. The reason for this ordinance was necessity for the consolidation of the numerous former ordinances.

No. 4, Respecting municipalities, is practically the ordinance of 1883 amended in form rather than in principle, and its provisions extended in the matter of sales of land for taxes, and in defining the limit of certain proposed municipalities on the railway line, to prevent a clashing of boundaries, or the leaving of narrow strips unincorporated.

No. 5, Providing for the organization of schools in the North-West, is practically the proposed ordinance of 1883 which was printed for consideration. There are amendments simplifying the method of the erection of school districts, for the appointment of inspectors, and provisions for the constitution of a Protestant and Roman Catholic school board at some future time.

No. 6, To establish liens in favor of mechanics, machinists and others. Provides for liens on buildings and works and the land pertaining to them in favour of parties supplying material, or contractors for the full amount due, and laborers for the amount of thirty days' wages. Builders and contractors liens shall operate if there is no contrary agreement, and laborers whether there is or not. Laborers liens must be registered to preserve them within thirty days after the wages are due, or within thirty days after the completion of the work. This ordinance was introduced at the session of 1883 but was thrown out.

No. 7, Respecting controverted elections, provides for the trial of controverted elections to the North-West Council before a stipendiary magistrate. The petition for a trial must be addressed to the lieutenant-governor and accompanied by ten dollars. Security for costs to the amount of \$500 must be deposited by the petitioner before trial. The necessity for this ordinance arose from the fact that there was no provision whatever made for contesting elections to the council, so that if a person was elected by fraud there were no means by which he could be unseated.

No. 8, To regulate the costs of distress for rent and extra judicial seizure, fixes a tariff of fees which may be charged by persons making seizure for rent or under chattel mortgages and bills of sale. The fees are as follows: Levying duties \$1; man in possession, per day, \$1.50; appraisement, two cents on the dollar up to \$1,000, and 1c for all over \$1,000; all necessary disbursements for advertising, catalogue, sale, commission and delivery of goods, five per cent. on net proceeds up to \$1,000 and 2½ per cent thereafter.

No. 9, Respecting distress for interest upon mortgages, provides that after the first of January, 1885, the right to distrain for interest upon mortgages shall be limited to the goods and chattles of the mortgagor only, and to such goods and chattles as are not exempt from seizure under execution.

No. 10, To declare the law respecting real property held by two or more persons, provides that when two or more persons occupy or hold property, unless it is otherwise specified, they shall be considered to be tenants in common, and not joint tenants.

No. 11, To encourage the planting of forest trees, provides that the lieutenant-governor may proclaim one or two yearly holidays, to be known as arbor days, for the planting of trees.

No. 12, Respecting compensation to the families of persons killed by accident, provides that the executors of a person killed by accident may bring action for damages, provided such action is for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, child, brother or sister of the person killed.

No. 13, To amend ordinance No. 12 of 1883, intituled "An ordinance respecting auctioneers, hawkers and pedlars," provides that a person taking out a license after half the year has expired shall only pay half the yearly fee of \$25 for that year.

No. 14, To amend and consolidate as amended, the several ordinances respecting the marking of stock, provides for the proclaiming of stock districts, the registering of brands, and punishment for infringing or defacing a registered brand.

No. 15, To amend ordinance No. 1 of 1883, respecting infectious diseases of domestic animals, provides for the appointment by the lieutenant-governor of inspecting veterinary surgeons, who may kill and burn animals affected with glanders or farcy at the owner's expense, if he does not do it when ordered by such surgeon.

No. 16, For the protection of sheep and other animals, repeals ordinance No. 9 of 1883, and amends No. 11 of 1881 by placing calves, colts, pigs and poultry under the same protection as sheep.

No. 17, To amend ordinance No. 5 of 1881, intituled an ordinance respecting mortgages and sales of personal property, provides that in section two the words "within fifteen days from the execution thereof," shall follow the words "registered as hereinafter provided."

No. 18 amends ordinance No. 10 of 1879, intituled "An ordinance respecting the ordinances of the North-West Territories," provides that wherever the word "time" is used in the ordinances standard time is meant.

No. 19, To amend ordinance No. 5 of 1879, intituled an ordinance respecting masters and servants, provides that ill behavior, refractory conduct, idleness, or absenting himself from the house or residence of his employer, shall not be punishable, and further that a servant can only be punished once for the one offence.

No. 20, To amend and consolidate as amended ordinance No. 7 of 1878, providing for the appointment of constables, gives power to justices of the peace to appoint constables for the execution of any process, or for any time that may be mentioned, not being longer than until the 31st of December next ensuing.

No. 21, To amend and consolidate as amended the several ordinances respecting the licensing of billiard and other tables, and for the prevention of gambling, provides that billiard tables shall pay a yearly license of \$40 for the first table and \$20 for each additional table; other gaming tables and bowling alleys \$20 a year, the year to end on June 30th, but that when the license is taken out after December 31st half the foregoing rates shall be charged. Persons running such tables for profit without license are liable to a fine of not less than one year's license fee nor more than \$100, or in default imprisonment for not more than three months. Playing faro, cards, dice, or other games of chance for wagers of value is prohibited under penalty similar to the above. Every peace officer is authorized to enter any place by force if necessary, without warrant where it is suspected such prohibited games are conducted and arrest the persons engaged in them.

No. 22, To authorize corporations and institutions incorporated outside the North-West Territories to transact business therein, provides that loan and insurance companies shall pay a yearly fee of \$25 for the privilege of doing business in the territories.

No. 23, To amend ordinance No. 11 of 1883, intituled an ordinance to enforce the destruction of the Canada thistle and other noxious weeds, provides that only mustard, cockle, Canada thistle and wild oats shall be considered noxious weeds, and that grain containing wild buckwheat must not be sold as seed.

No. 24, Relating to the duties of justices of

the peace in cases of appeals, provides that they shall transmit statements of appeals from their decisions to the clerk of the district court within ten days of the appeal being made, under penalty of being proceeded against for contempt of court.

No. 25, Respecting ferries, fixes the description of ferry that may be licensed, the fees that may be charged, the hours of day in which it must run, and the penalties for non-fulfilment of the terms of the license.

No. 26, Respecting property and civil rights, declares that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights in the territories, the laws of England, as they stood on the 15th of July, 1870, have been in force since that date, subject to action by the imperial parliament, the parliament of Canada, or the council of the North-West territories.

No. 27, Concerning receipt notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels. Provides that agreements such as are made by agricultural machine dealers shall be of no effect except

to the amount of whatever balance may be due on such agreement.

AUCTION SALE OF

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

Fr. SASKATCHEWAN,

TUESDAY, NOV. 25th,

- 4 Milk Cows (in Calf)
- 3 Heifers (in Calf)
- 3 Steers (yearlings)
- 5 Calves (spring)
- 1 Breaking Plow
- 1 set Iron Harrows
- 1 wooden Roller, ironed
- 1 set Bob Sleighs
- 2 set Single Harness
- 1 Cutter
- 1 Buckboard

And a number of other articles.

TERMS—Amounts under \$15, Cash; over \$15 and under \$50, six months time; over \$50, twelve months, on approved joint notes bearing interest at 10 per cent.

G. A. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON,

Opposite Post Office,

CALGARY.

GO TO

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

For your

- Overcoats, Ready-Made Clothing,
- Woollen Shirts, Woollen Underclothing,
- Cardigan JACKETS, Wool and Leather Mitts,
- Bands and Slings, Moccasins,
- Hardware, Groceries,
- House Paint, White and Gray Blankets,
- Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Knitting yarn,

And all kinds of Fancy Goods at Reduced Prices.

More Goods to arrive shortly.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NOTICES.

ESTRAY.—The person who lost a cow sometime in April last may hear of her whereabouts on leaving a description of the animal at the BULLETIN office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST.—A Bay Pony, having a white mark on the face and one white foot, branded "A. S." on shoulder. Finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the animal at St. Joachim mission house, Edmonton.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe le Pele, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D MULKINS, Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE
making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

GENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Local agent for the Edmonton district,

G. A. BLAKE,
Belmont farm.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Lands Surveyor to mark any limit, boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal subdivision, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of such court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE VICTOR Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with EAGLESIOR for our motto we are monarchs of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either men, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 42 feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard rock, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the very best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unequalled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forces, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Victor Well Auger and Machine Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 511 Pine Street. State in what paper you saw this.

GENERAL NEWS.

The House of Lords is divided against itself on the franchise bill.

Wheat, for November delivery in Chicago, is worth 76½ to 76¾.

Mrs. Langtry is playing to houses with standing room only in Liverpool, England.

The Canadian government will give \$130,000 to lay a cable from Nova Scotia to Sable island.

The London correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press reports Egypt booming on British Sudan war money.

The block paving of Winnipeg streets has been stopped by the inspector on account of work not being up to the contract.

A son of Mormon bishop Clawson has been on trial for polygamy in Salt Lake city, and has been found guilty. He wants a new trial.

Quebec is going to organize a civil service corps to guard the parliament buildings. The idea has been hit upon since the dynamite explosion.

Deposits in government savings banks have reached a higher point than ever before. They now amount to \$30,000,000. The Winnipeg deposits have increased \$11,348.

William Jones and Oswald Johnson, C.P.R. civil engineers, were drowned in the Columbia river above Ft. Colville in October last, by being upset from a skiff. They were accompanied by Henry Owen, was saved.

Six men were killed on McLeod's contract, near Red Sucker's cove, C.P.R. east, on Oct. 23rd, by a mass of rock falling upon them. Three men were also killed on Regan & Donheeney's contract by a premature blast.

The Scott act has been carried in Simcoe, Ont., by over 1,000 majority, in Stanstead, Que., by 217, in Dundas, Ont., by 733, in Stormont, Ont., 572, in Glengarry, Ont., by 1,697, and was defeated in Peel, Ont., by 160 majority.

The big C.P.R. engine, "Mongol," built expressly to run on the heavy grade west of Kicking Horse lake, has been withdrawn, and laid up at Canmore for repairs. It could not make the short curves without spreading the track.

One of the Manitoba members of the Canadian Nile contingent, Peter Henderson, a Cree Indian of St. Peter's Manitoba, died at sea on Sept. 26th. His death was caused by abscess on the brain. He leaves a wife and three children.

The contract for constructing the railway line from Timmins to the Coal Banks, 107 miles, has been let to Donald Grant, now completing a C.P.R. contract on the north shore of Lake Superior. He is to have it completed by August next.

During a republican demonstration in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on Oct. 16th, the president of the Blaine-Loyne club was shot dead by a man named Scotty. The murderer was taken to jail but shortly afterwards he was taken out and lynched by a mob.

A fire occurred in Rat Portage on October 22nd, which destroyed Munson's drug store, Alexander's millinery establishment, White & Manahan's clothing store, the Delmonico restaurant and some other property, in all about \$6,000. Upon this the Fort Arthur Herald remarks that the first consignment of fall and winter furs have arrived at Rat Portage.

The Manitoba Free Press adds its mite to the vast store of knowledge concerning Sir John's visit to England. It says: "In plain words the C.P.R. requires and must have more assistance, and the premier has gone to procure it." It says the assistance is to take the form of an imperial guarantee of a new issue of C.P.R. stock, the government's present first mortgage to take second place. The P.F.P. declares against this if the money is to be used to complete the main line, and for it if it is to build branches.

The Victoria and New Westminster, B.C., district of the Methodist church, publishes a manifesto on the liquor question. It says: As a church we arraign and condemn the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. We consider it to be the duty of the state to prohibit instead of licensing any social or moral evil. We regard the liquor traffic as antagonistic and destructive of the best interests, material, social and moral, of our country. We believe prohibition to be the true remedy for this evil.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Nov. 14th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	45	29
Sunday,	47	22
Monday,	49	22
Tuesday,	43	22
Wednesday,	52	27
Thursday,	54	28
Friday,	41	22

Barometer rising, 27.710.

Daniels, prohibition candidate for vice-president of the United States, says that the increase in beer drinking in the States has not decreased whiskey drinking. During the last five years, while beer drinking increased 60 per cent whiskey drinking increased 44 per cent. The average consumption per man has increased from four gallons in 1844 to twelve in 1883.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF A

LARGE STOCK

COAL OIL,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, &c.

HARDWARE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

AT

A. MACDONALD & CO'S.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

FINE ALL WOOL SHAWLS,
BED QUILTS, Colored and white, splendid
value,
BLANKETS, White and Gray, Cheap,
do Horse,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS
LADIES' WOOL JACKETS,
" HOSE, all colors,
GRAY COTTON, Large Lot, All Prices,
WINCEYS in Brown, Black and Gray,
SHIRTS, all Wool,
" Unions,
" Cottons,
" Dress,
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS in endless
variety.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MEN'S SUITS,	MEN'S PANTS,
YOUTH'S "	" OVERALLS,
BOYS' "	" JACKETS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS	YOUTH'S PANTS,
MEN'S OVERCOATS	" OVERALLS,
YOUTH'S "	" JACKETS,
BOYS' "	

Our Clothing is Splendidly Assorted and is being sold at Reduced Prices.

BOOTS!! SHOES!!

Large and varied stock in Ladies' Men's, Boys' and Children's.

IN

Hardware,
Crockery,
Hats and Caps, and
Groceries.

We are carrying full lines.

JNO. A. McDougall & CO.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main street, Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 388 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton, or in the Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton, or in the Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan, must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10¢ per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.C. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N.W.T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Once first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Caton Newton at All Saints church, or the Heintz.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.00 p.m. Services at other points during the present year will be held as follows: Belmont, Nov. 2, 16 and 30 and Dec. 14 and 28 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Nov. 23 and Dec. 21 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Nov. 9 and Dec. 7 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan, Nov. 16 and December 14 at 10.30 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the days on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Commencing November 1st, 1884.

The BULLETIN is the pioneer weekly paper of the Territories, and as an exponent of North-West events, facts and ideas, it stands second to none.

Latest telegraphic news.

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Most interesting North-West news.

Most important Canadian news.

Most accurate and best selected general news.

Fullest information as to
The resources of the country,
Its geographical and physical features,
Its climate, productions and enterprises.
Its people—what they have done, what they are doing and what they propose to do.

Supporting the rights of the people of the North-West as residents of the territories, as citizens of Canada, and subjects of the British empire at all times, on all occasions and against all comers, in season and out of season, in the first verse and at the end of the chapter.

Presented in compact and readable form, without an accompaniment of bald headed witticisms, sentimental drivel or acreage of waste paper.

Price \$2 a year, in advance.